M 175 "Some 60 leagues from the mountains, the marshes of the Pilcomayo River, in the direction of the river Bermejo, are peopled by numerous Tonocotés and Lules who drew away from the territory of Tucumán at the time of the appearance of the first Spanish conquerors." (page 54)

"The nation which lives on the other side of this one (the Teuta) (1)

1. Possibly from "teuj-taj," meaning "big river," the Mataco name for the river Bermejo. --J. Pelleschi.

is the Mataguaye nation, which is the one closest to Jujuy." (page 76)

M 191 "Some are called Mataguayes Coronados and others Mataguayes Churumatas. The Coronados speak Guaraní, although this is not their mother tongue. The Mataguayes Churumatas understand and speak several tongues, such as Quichoa [sic], Guarany [sic] and Ocloya which they pick up from the captives which they hold as prisoners in their territory. They also understand the language of the Tobas. These M 175 Mataguayes were distributed in the following fifty towns: Neantiche, 621 Mocoy, Collemage, Auncapinhe, Hucohas, Hocohá, Oyaha, Natetehá, ● 109 Chinitiohé, Onin, Anuyguay, Alesnuy, Chayabo, Chioquiose, Hucoha, Chayquehé, Chachinamí, Pelo, Cahotochin, Nacalgoy, Chenesse, Halcacha, Cheneschá, Peque, Nitilinquin, Guays, Guocopa, Hucuchinami, Tiuquiahó, Hocalá, Leguelsehá, Oyaho, Carininquin, Yantis, Luguarache, Neglisehé, Loquelesse, Queyshé, Cotonhá, Tapela, Onoralgualache, Poytin, Hopitata, Hopitahé, Tatotehé, Lechonehá, Lohoteá, Tactoy, Apagatin, Rimpihá." (page 76)

194 Not one single time do we find the ending "gasta," although something similar to "a" and "aho" does appear. A negative proof must not be given undue importance, yet it ought not to be completely ignored [574].

IX

The Description of the Mataguayos etc. continues

C M 175 "All these nations which we have mentioned with their towns, that is: Taynuyes, Teutas, Mataguayes, Agoyas, Xolotas, Tobas, Mocobies, Yapitalaguas, and also Aguilotes who live among the

2: Karsten E-5 (1911-1913)1932 SI7 Mataco SI7

## Introduction.

The vast alluvial lowland commonly known under the name of *El Gran Chaco*, is situated in the heart of South America, being bounded in the east by the rivers Paraguay and Paraná, in the west by the eastern cordilleras of the Bolivian Andes, and in the north and south approximately by latitudes 20° and 30° South respectively. Politically this territory is divided between the republics Argentine, Paraguay, and Bolivia, but the boundaries between Paraguay and Bolivia have long been uncertain owing to the fact that the interior parts of the Chaco are still very little known and practically no-man's land. In fact, northern Chaco has up till now remained a white spot on the map of South America. The very name of Chaco has been much disputed, but this question may now be regarded as definitely settled. Chaco is a Spanish form of the Quichua name *chacu*, 'hunting', 'chase'. The word has reference to the great hunting expeditions which, as we know, were annually arranged by the Incas, and on which thousands of Indians were employed as drivers. The name *chacu* was later applied to the Indians who devoted themselves to this kind of chase, as well as to the tracts where these hunts took place.[1] The Incas, of course, only knew a small part of the immense territory which is now called Chaco, more strictly speaking the forest-clad slopes of the eastern cordilleras as well as the adjacent plains, regions which formerly were and in parts still are extremely rich in all kinds of game. The interior regions, particularly east of Pilcomayo, inhabited by savage Indians, were unknown to the Incas and were not explored until our own days.

The climate in the Gran Chaco is on the whole subtropical, but subject to great variations, a fact that accounts for the different character of the vegetation in different parts of the country. In the west, where

[1]) See Enrique de Gandia, *Historia del Gran Chaco*. Madrid, 1930, pp. 7 sqq.



[p. 1]